



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

FEEDING STOCK SCIENTIFICALLY.
When we have a scarcity of fodder in the country, we begin to enquire very anxiously how we can economize our fodder so as to keep our cattle and other stock in the usual good condition at the least cost. This comprehends the science of feeding stock, and every one who has had the care of stock during the winter will soon find out that it is a science of no small importance to the farmer. It, indeed, not only appeals directly to that sensitive appendage of mortality, the purse, but it also calls upon his humanity and mercy, as applied to the helpless animals under his care.

It requires a great degree of skill and art to carry a stock of cattle, horses, &c., through our long winters in such a manner that they shall hold their own, as we say—or, in other words, so that they shall not fall away from the condition they were in when they came to the barn. It requires a greater degree to make them gain in flesh during the winter, without incurring more expense than the gain is worth.

The communications of our old friend, Martin Mower, in our last number and this, on this subject, are worthy of consideration; and as he is testing his theories by actual practice in his own barn and on his own stock, keeping a careful record of the outlay and the receipts, they will form a safe guide for others.

It will be seen that he relies mainly upon the turnip (Ruta Baga) for the basis of his economy in feeding. We have always been, and probably always shall be, a fast friend to the turnip culture in Maine, although we are aware that many of our friends and readers have repudiated them, and sometimes bog us "not to coax them to sow any more turnips," &c. One farmer, a few years ago, and he was a pretty good farmer, too—observed to us that he had as lief have a given number of bushels of cold water for his stock, as a given number of Ruta Bagas. We suppose he had, in the way we saw him feed them out—cut into coarse pieces with a shovel, and thrown out to the cattle in the yard, while a brisk nor'wester was playing around them, keen enough to make icicles in your heart. We dare say a bushel of cold water fifty given would have been better.

It would, indeed, be strange, if, while in England the turnip is considered their greatest and most economical aid in feeding their stock, having been the means of quadrupling the number of their farm animals, since its culture was first introduced among them, the same feed should have no nutriment here, and be a useless crop to the farmer.

The fact is, that an ox, or a cow, or a horse, has the same organization in Maine as in England—requires the same elements for his nutrition here as there.

It is also a fact that the turnip can be grown as economically here as there, and, when grown, possesses the same elements or ingredients. Why not be as valuable, then, here as there, in and of itself considered?

The only difference in the expense of feeding turnips, between our country and England, is this—Their winters are so mild that they turn their cattle into the fields and let them help themselves, while we must gather and house them. We think, however, that the English mode is rather a slovenly one, and the economy of it doubtful, even there.

The steaming of turnips and mingling them with other material, as practised by Mr. Mower, is undoubtedly the best mode.

TRANSACTIONS OF N. Y. STATE AG. SOCIETY.

The Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society, for 1851, has been some time on our table. It is a large octavo of nearly 1000 pages, handsomely printed, and bears the marks of the care, industry, and good judgment of the able Secretary of the Society, B. P. Johnson, Esq., in arranging and putting in shape for the press the mass of interesting matter which it contains.

Among the valuable reports contained in it is the report of Mr. Johnson on the Industrial Exhibition in London, in 1851, to which he was sent as an agent from the State. As a State, the people and their government took hold of the matter of the Great Exhibition, and poured in specimens of their products, their manufactures, their minerals, and every thing else that could be of service in demonstrating their industry and their resources. What did the people of Maine do? Our Executive did all they had any right to do; but what did the people do? Only two specimens of industrial skill were sent from Kennebec County, and unless it be some specimens of manufactures from the Saco factories, these were probably all. The same apathy and sluggishness is upon us now in regard to the Industrial Exhibition that is to take place in New York—nothing is doing that shall give Maine a fair representation there. Our farmers and mechanics may rely upon it that so long as they keep so shyly themselves they will remain in the deepest shade. Where are our Mechanics' Associations, and Mechanics' Institutes? With one or two honorable exceptions, they are sleeping, nay, absolutely snoring, with hardly life and consciousness to wake up to one of their spasmodic operations.

But to return to the subject of the New York Transactions. In addition to a large amount of valuable matter issued directly from the State Society itself, consisting of reports, addresses, and essays, there are also reports from Forty-two County Societies, and the whole is illustrated by some dozen or fifteen handsomely executed engravings.

All this valuable matter emanates in fragmentary portions from the several sources, and is then collected by the Secretary, published by the Legislature, and sent broadcast all over their State, and, indeed, all over the Union.

So much for judicious exertion and cordial union and harmony of action among the farmers. New York "devotee liberal things, and by liberal things shall she stand."

For the Maine Farmer.

SUPPLEMENT TO STOCK FEEDING.

The blood of living animals stands at a given temperature, called blood-heat. This heat must be, and is, kept up from three sources, viz: by excluding the cold, or applying external heat; or the liberation of caloric or heat, from the carbon of their food; or from the carbon and hydrogen contained in the fat of their own system.

We may consider the animal structure a perfect furnace, formed by the architect of nature, of which our stoves are but an imitation, which we will take to illustrate. The means of heat are the same in both cases. Will we place the stove in the field, where all the heat radiated causes a current of cold air to rush to the point radiated? or will we exclude the external air, except what is necessary to support combustion, and thus circumscribe the heat radiated within the enclosure, (on the air-tight principle)?

For heat, we will use coal, wood, and the grosser kinds of carbon, or will we use oils, and fats, which contain more hydrogen and less oxygen? The only difference in the parallel is, nature combines the nutritive with the combustible, thus serving the triple purpose of supplying heat, waste, and increase of the body.

The feeding art consists in selecting and supplying material food with reference to this difference; for the animal creates nothing—it only changes vegetable into animal matter, first, by decomposition or modification, which is a chemical process; and second, by organization, which is a living process, and which the chemist is yet unable to explain.

But the chemist can take both animal and vegetable matter to pieces, and give the exact amount of each separate element that either contains; and he has thus demonstrated that the animal and vegetable kingdoms are made up of identically the same elements, differing only in their proportions in combination, so that the herdman, by this help, can collect materials containing the exact amount of each element to form the kind of animal he wishes to grow, and that without loss. And if he wishes fat, flesh and bone, or milk to predominate, he will furnish food with a surplus of the elements favoring either of those objects.

The health of animals can be sustained only by a mixed food—fat, starch or sugar to supply the carbon given off in respiration; 2d, fat or oil, to supply the fatty matter which exists in the animal body; 3d, gluten or fibrine, to make up for the waste of muscle and cartilage; 4th, earthy phosphates to supply the bones; 5th, saline substances, sulphates and chlorides, to supply the daily excretion of excretions.

Only matter should be increased for fattening, and gluten or fibrine, and phosphates for growing animals, or milk; for milk is an index to the elements of animal sustenance, or growth. We have no exact experimental tests in growing or in estimating the economical saving of this method, but we have good authority for saying that we can approximate to exactness by keeping animals in a temperature that will save 25 per cent. in fodder, and the keeping them in health, that their digestive organs may fully perform their functions, and appropriate all the nutriment of their food, and that food having been selected with a due proportion of the elements of nutrition, would form an item of no less magnitude.

A saving of fifty per cent in wintering the stock in this State, would furnish a sum sufficient to support every boy in the State at an agricultural school, and something left for contingencies.

For the Maine Farmer.

EXTERMINATE THE RATS.

Mr. Editor:—In your paper dated Jan. 20th, a correspondent asks, "How shall we kill the rats?" to which you answer, "One effectual mode is a good cat." Another, "traps," &c. These, it is true, will kill a part, but they are not always effectual in exterminating the pest. Having myself been sorely infested with them, I will give you a short sketch of my warfare with them, and if you think it beneficial to any of your readers, you are at liberty to insert it.

For several years previous to my final success with them, there had been a few of the critters lurking about the premises, but so diffident were they that a good cat was sufficient to keep them at bay, so that they did but little damage. But about two years ago, they were recruited by a "mighty influx" of greedy pilferers, which seemed to make a grab game of it, acting as if they had an undoubted right to everything they liked. The destruction of what we had of the "staff of life," in the shape of corn, potatoes, turnips, &c., seemed to be certain—for in spite of cats and traps which destroyed many, their numbers continued to increase; indeed, they had become so bold that even the dogs were in danger of losing part of their allowance unless watched. This I have done repeatedly, with gun in hand, administering cold lead to not a few. They were not to be frightened in this way. At length I caught an "old settler," fastened a small ball to his neck and let him go, supposing the rest would take fright from him. But they were not going to leave for trifles. He still stilled them for a few days, after which they were as noisy as ever. I then sent for Emanuel Lyon, and procured some of his Magnetic Pills, which had the desired effect. I used them according to his directions, and in a very short time not a rat, and but very few mice, could be heard or seen. Since that time we have had no occasion for cats or traps. The present winter, however, a few rats made their appearance, when I immediately sent for more pills, and the effect was the same as with the first, and in every case where it has been tried, (so far as my knowledge extends,) a similar result has attended it. And I advise any who are troubled with them, to get some pills immediately and drive them off.

D. H. T.
Turner, Jan. 24th, 1853.

NORTH ARROSTOOK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the Committee on Horses.
The Committee on Horses, having attended to the duty assigned them, beg leave to report as follows:

Their regret at their inability, from lack of time, to do justice to the matters entrusted to them, is lessened by the consideration, that the somewhat arduous nature of their duties, arising from the large number of entries in their department, betokens a strong and increasing interest in this section, in regard to raising horses and improving their breed. There is probably no description of stock, for the raising of which this county is better suited, or which is likely to prove more profitable, and we may add with equal truth, that no section of New England is more admirably adapted to that business. While our soil, so especially fitted for grazing, and the raising of hay enables us to raise horses with great facility and cheapness, the lumber-woods, close at hand, afford a home market for them, ever active, and ever craving, almost at our doors.

The show of breeding mares was considerably larger, we are happy to say, than that of last year, nine being entered for the Society's premium, one by Mr. S. Whitney, the other by Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co. The former is a beautiful animal, and has proved himself by the appearance of his colts, many of which were on the ground, no less than by his own good points, well worthy of the patronage of the horse breeders of this region; still, having received the Society's first premium last year, he is by their rule debarred from a like distinction the present season. Your Committee therefore award to him the Society's second premium.

The other stallion, although a fair animal, did not in the opinion of your Committee, manifest such excellence of form as would entitle him to the first premium, which therefore remains unappropriated.

In conclusion, your Committee would congratulate the Society on the interest manifested in this department the present season, and express the hope, that it will continue to increase. In view of the facts, that "like begets like," that it costs no more to raise a good colt than a poor one, that, when of mature age, the one is of twice or thrice the value of the other, it is hoped that all horse raisers hereabouts will liberally encourage the introduction of the best stock, in that line, that can be procured. While a first rate stallion improves the blood of the whole region about him, and hands down more or less of his good qualities to his descendants to the third and fourth generation, an inferior one deteriorates the blood of his vicinity to a like extent, and we hope that the "penny-wise, and pound-foolish" policy of saving a dollar, by driving to an inferior animal, and losing fifty in the future value of the progeny, will be speedily abandoned by all the stock raisers of Arrostook. Although a farmer can manage to get along with, and many even prefer for his own use, a "horse of all work," as he is sometimes called, though perhaps his more proper designation would be the horse of no work, as he does nothing well, yet it is evident that the man who raises horses for the market, must, if he would make a profitable business, raise horses specially fitted for the kind of business or for lumbering, teaming and farm labor, weighing not less than eleven to twelve hundred pounds, such as readily command here, when young and sound, from one hundred and twenty, to one hundred and sixty dollars, and are always in demand at those prices, while light horses, of no particular capacity as travellers, are difficult of sale even at low prices; or first rate driving horses, such as Vermont is sending off every year, of the "Black Hawk," "Morgan," and other justly celebrated stock, and such as Kennebec produces of the unrivalled "Messenger" breed, for which prices are paid that seem to our unsophisticated ears almost incredible.

There is one particular point to which we would call the attention of the Society, as one in which our horses are becoming more and more defective, to wit: the feet, and perhaps we might add the legs. It is a serious and growing evil, and calls loudly for a remedy. Your Committee does not feel competent to say what that remedy should be, though it is evident that particular attention should be paid to this point in selecting breeders. They would simply inquire whether the introduction of French blood into our breeds of horses, would not tend to lessen this evil.

With many apologies for the length of their report, which they felt unable to abbreviate without omitting some point on which they deemed it important to touch, the above is respectfully submitted by your Committee.

Geo. A. NOBLE, per order.

LURE WATER FOR HENS. Accidental Discovery.

During the last season, Mr. Joseph Wilcox, of this town, having occasion to administer lime water to a sick horse, inadvertently left a pail of the preparation in his barn, which remained there for some months, serving as a favorite drink for his hens.

He soon afterwards found that the laying of his hens was apparently increased to a considerable extent. Being convinced of the importance of the (to him) new discovery, he has during the present season, kept his hens constantly supplied with lime water, placed in troughs within their convenient access, and the result was an increase in eggs nearly four-fold as compared with previous experience.

He is willing to share the benefit of the experiment with his neighbors if they choose to try it; and hence this publication. The newness of the discovery (though it may not now be new to all) is claimed only as applicable to the mode of imparting the lime in this case—its use in another form for the same purpose having been previously understood by many. [Wayne Sentinel.]

BECKWITH CAKES. The griddle on which cakes are baked should never be touched with grease: Firstly because it imparts a rancid taste to the cakes. Secondly, if a cooking stove is used it fills the kitchen—not the whole house, with the smell of burnt grease—to say nothing of the parade and boasting to one's neighbors by betraying what we are to have for breakfast. Wash the griddle with hot soap suds, scour with dry sand, and when heated for use, rub it well with a spoonful of fine salt and a coarse cloth; it will then be ready to receive the cakes. After each cake is removed, the salt-rubbing must be repeated. If the first did not succeed, try it again, and you will ever after follow the advice of an old housekeeper.

of which, "considering his training for business," the Society's premium was to be awarded. While the horse offered by the first named gentleman seemed to be stout and serviceable, as well as a fair traveller, and Mr. Fowler's, besides being well trained for driving, save a slight tendency to "break," was evidently an active, tough, business horse, still, in the opinion of your Committee, the only difficulty in deciding was between Mr. McBrien's gelding, and Mr. Fowler's mare. After a careful examination of the two, and a slight trial of their driving qualities, which would have been decidedly in favor of your Committee, the only difficulty in deciding was between Mr. McBrien's gelding, and Mr. Fowler's mare. After a careful examination of the two, and a slight trial of their driving qualities, which would have been decidedly in favor of your Committee, the only difficulty in deciding was between Mr. McBrien's gelding, and Mr. Fowler's mare.

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LIFE IN THE BACKWOODS OF MAINE—No. 2.

Preliminary Operations of the Loggers—Description of a Logger's Camp.

In the early part of October, 1849, I lost myself to the Messrs. S. & Co., to go to the head waters of the Penobscot, for the purpose of getting out pine logs. Our party consisted of fifty men and thirty oxen. About one-half of the gang, myself being one, with the oxen, started on foot through the woods, and after a journey of eight days we arrived at the place of our winter's operations, when we immediately commenced building "camps" for ourselves and the oxen, and to house the sleds and ox yokes, cutting roads from the different clumps of trees to the landing places on the banks of the stream, &c. The remainder of the gang had started somewhat in advance of us from Oldtown, in boats, on the river, freighted with provisions for the men and grain for the oxen. Our provisions consisted of flour, pork, molasses and rum—for in those days the present "Maine Law" was not dreamed of, and a gang of loggers without rum would have been a rare sight indeed. At suitable distances on the river, a barrel of flour, one of pork, some molasses and rum, were put in a dry place, covered with boards, or otherwise protected from the weather, and left thus six or eight months, for the use of the "drivers" the following spring. It has often been remarked that "there appeared to be danger of such provisions being stolen or destroyed;" but it is a well established fact among lumbermen, that every one respects their only resource for sustenance while "driving" in the spring. Even the Indians, who live on and own the islands in the Penobscot, and are constantly passing these unprotected stores in their hunting excursions through the winter, will suffer with hunger ere they will disturb the "loggers'" provisions. This operation of transporting provisions for the men and grain for the oxen, is no small job, when we calculate the amount that fifty men will consume in six months, and the grain that thirty oxen will consume during the same time. I shall be understood, when I say that it took twenty-five men about two months to transport our stock of provisions to the "logging camp." From Oldtown, by the river, the distance was about two hundred miles. In several places, on account of the falls and rapids, it was necessary to drag the boats ashore and haul them, with the provisions, by the aid of oxen, around the fall or rapid, until they could be again launched in the still waters above. In many places the boats crossed lakes of fifteen and twenty miles in length. But at last the whole party arrived at the scene of our winter's operations, and on the first fall of snow all was ready for business. Our gang was divided into "choppers," (those who fell the trees), "swampers," (those who clear roads to the logs as they lay), and teamsters, who take the logs, loaded by one end on a short sled, called a bob-sled, while the other end of the log dragged on the ground, and haul them to the landings, or "skidding" place on the banks of the stream, where they can be easily rolled into the water, on the breaking up of the ice in the spring. In many places the shores of the lakes and rivers of northern Maine, are extensive meadows or intervals, on which grow good natural grass. A gang of hands had been up during the summer, and cut and cured a good stock of hay for the different logging companies. Our camps were built of logs, and covered with bark. There were three, to each of which there was one door. For window, a hole in the roof, about three feet in diameter, served the double purpose of giving light by day, and of giving egress to the smoke at all times, for it was evident that the fire was allowed to burn low. Our fire-places were made by digging a hole about twenty inches deep, and six feet in diameter, in the ground in the centre of the camp, and on surrounding this hole with stones our fire-place was ready. For a fire, we generally had as much wood on at a time as would serve some city fire for weeks. At night, after our supper were duly discussed, and, perhaps, a few stories told, each man would stretch himself on his bed of boughs, with his feet to the fire, and enjoy as sound a sleep as on the softest down, in the most elegant house on Beacon street. If one chanced to wake, it was his duty to add a few logs to the fire. Our food consisted mostly of salt pork and flour bread. As some of your lady readers may feel interested in our mode of cooking, I will describe it. Our pork was generally boiled; our bread was made by mixing flour with water, with the addition of a small piece of dough saved from the last baking, and allowing it to stand a few hours before baking. We took a large iron kettle with a cover, put in the bread, then digging a hole deep enough in the ashes, put the kettle in, covered it with hot ashes and coals, and in two hours we had baked, and served as a favorite drink for his hens.

He soon afterwards found that the laying of his hens was apparently increased to a considerable extent. Being convinced of the importance of the (to him) new discovery, he has during the present season, kept his hens constantly supplied with lime water, placed in troughs within their convenient access, and the result was an increase in eggs nearly four-fold as compared with previous experience.

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OSIER WILLOW.

The Osier Willow is getting to be extensively used in this country for baskets, cradles, children's waggons, and other purposes. We believe it is mostly imported from Europe; it grows finely, however, in this country, and we see no reason why it should not be cultivated sufficiently to supply the home demand. It is grown at Colton's nursery in N. Y. At a late meeting of the New York Farmer's Club, we learn by the New York Tribune, that the following remarks on the culture and commercial value of this article were made by George Dickey.

The Osier Willow for basket making—price in New York from 34 to 8 cents per pound, is imported from France and Germany, but chiefly from France. England grows all she uses. There is a considerable quantity grown on Staten Island, near Richmond, which brings about five cents per pound on the average when prepared for use. It is planted in small sized twigs by the acre, in damp soil, leaving some pathways between, and it is necessary to keep the ground clean and clear of the growing of weeds and other plants. It will grow in soil unfit for other purposes; it will not grow well on light or sandy soil. The bark is taken off by a triangular instrument, which catches the twigs that are drawn through it, the prongs of the instrument being made round and arranged to press hard on the twigs as they are pulled through the machinery, the prongs of which are made of iron.

APPLE TREES NEAR STONE WALLS. A writer in the Journal of Agriculture, says he has seen orchards in which a row of trees nearest a stone wall, produced more than two rows in the middle of the orchard. He recommends border-walls with trees, where they may be convenient and desirable, as their roots will extend under them, and use the nourishment which accumulates there, and which is not available to other crops. This plant would be ornamental as well as useful along many of the broad walls on New England farms.

IMPORTING CATTLE. The Cleveland Herald says the cattle growers of Madison county, Ohio, have organized a cattle importing company, the capital stock, \$10,000, all taken. The company will shortly send one of their number to England, to make selections and purchases. A similar company is being formed in Indiana, with a capital of \$25,000.

Those who wish their cows to give large measures of milk in the winter season, should give them warm drink. The extra trouble will be more than repaid by the increased quantity of milk.

THE DIM OLD WOODS.

The dim old woods in the winter time!
How sad and how solemn their tone;
When the wind sweeps through with a moaning chime,
The aisles of the forest lone!

When the roof, sagged third last host,
For the fire of the billow still—
And the fragile shed is stiff with frost,
And the sap in its cell is still—

When each grey leaf that throve so soft
Its shades o'er summer's brow,
Hath flown from its wavy spires aloft,
To rest 'neath the starry snow—

When each sweet flower, with scented cup,
Falls, withering where it grew,
Hath closed its faded petals up,
No more to drink the dew;

And when each trembling note that gushed,
In soft and silvery song,
And the insect hum, are silent hushed,
The ladies boughs among!

Ah! sorrowing seem those woods so dim,
As they lift their branches bare—
The shivering twig and the rigid limb,
To the clasp of the frosty air;

And they seem to mourn, 'mid the wintry storm,
Where rustling still among the boughs,
And sigh for the sore and rained bloom
That sleeps on the earth below.

And yet those dark, sad solitudes!
I love their music well—
When whispering echo fills the woods
With tones of her murmuring shell—
For though the wind no voice doth own,
As it sleeps in the silent tree,

Yet the forest breathes with hollow moan,
Like the sound of the ceaseless sea—
As the spirit forms of leaves and flowers
That grace warm summer's smile,

Where rustling still among the boughs,
Where erst they shone the while—
And the spangled frost-work, cold and bright,
That gleams on twig and stem,

Seems a throne for each of frozen light,
With a diamond diadem!
Oh! have those gone by the autumn kissed,
As they swung in the morning air,
And I love in the dim old woods to list
To the voices stirring there.

HONEY BEES.

The Albany Cultivator has an interesting article on honey bees, from the pen of a distinguished professor, from which we quote the following paragraph.

"Many, nearly everybody supposes that the bee collects honey from the nectar of flowers, and simply carries it to his cell in the hive. This is not correct. The nectar he collects from the flower, is a portion of its food or drink; the honey it deposits in its cell is a secretion from its salivary, or honey secreting glands, (analogous to the milk secreting glands of the cow and other animals.) If they were the mere collectors and transporters of honey from the flowers to the honey comb, then we should have the comb frequently filled with molasses, and whenever the bees have fed at a molasses hogshead. The honey bag in the bee performs the same functions as the cow's bag or udder, merely receives the honey from the secreting glands, and retains it until a proper opportunity presents for its being deposited in its appropriate storehouse, the honey comb.

Another error is, that the bee collects pollen from the flowers accidentally while it is in search of honey. Quite the contrary is the fact. When in search of nectar, or honey as it is improperly called, the bee does not collect pollen. It goes in search of pollen specially, and also for nectar. When the pollen of the flower is ripe, and fit for the use of the bee, there is no nectar; when there is nectar, there is no pollen fit for use in the flower. It is generally supposed, also, that the bee constructs the wax, from which its comb is made, from such vegetable substances. This is likewise an error. The wax is a secretion from its body, as the honey is; and it makes its appearance in small scales or flakes, under the rings of the belly, and is taken thence by other bees, rendered plastic by mixture of the bee's mouth, and laid on the walls of the cell, with the tongue, very much in the way a plasterer uses his trowel."

OSIER WILLOW.

The Osier Willow is getting to be extensively used in this country for baskets, cradles, children's waggons, and other purposes. We believe it is mostly imported from Europe; it grows finely, however, in this country, and we see no reason why it should not be cultivated sufficiently to supply the home demand. It is grown at Colton's nursery in N. Y. At a late meeting of the New York Farmer's Club, we learn by the New York Tribune, that the following remarks on the culture and commercial value of this article were made by George Dickey.

The Osier Willow for basket making—price in New York from 34 to 8 cents per pound, is imported from France and Germany, but chiefly from France. England grows all she uses. There is a considerable quantity grown on Staten Island, near Richmond, which brings about five cents per pound on the average when prepared for use. It is planted in small sized twigs by the acre, in damp soil, leaving some pathways between, and it is necessary to keep the ground clean and clear of the growing of weeds and other plants. It will grow in soil unfit for other purposes; it will not grow well on light or sandy soil. The bark is taken off by a triangular instrument, which catches the twigs that are drawn through it, the prongs of the instrument being made round and arranged to press hard on the twigs as they are pulled through the machinery, the prongs of which are made of iron.

APPLE TREES NEAR STONE WALLS. A writer in the Journal of Agriculture, says he has seen orchards in which a row of trees nearest a stone wall, produced more than two rows in the middle of the orchard. He recommends border-walls with trees, where they may be convenient and desirable, as their roots will extend under them, and use the nourishment which accumulates there, and which is not available to other crops. This plant would be ornamental as well as useful along many of the broad walls on New England farms.

IMPORTING CATTLE. The Cleveland Herald says the cattle growers of Madison county, Ohio, have organized a cattle importing company, the capital stock, \$10,000, all taken. The company will shortly send one of their number to England, to make selections and purchases. A similar company is being formed in Indiana, with a capital of \$25,000.

Those who wish their cows to give large measures of milk in the winter season, should give them warm drink. The extra trouble will be more than repaid by the increased quantity of milk.

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